



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The trees of North America

PROFESSOR SARGENT¹ has brought into a convenient volume the information concerning the trees of North America that is much more elaborated in his *Silva*. The sequence is that of ENGLER and PRANTL'S *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*. Especial attention has been given to the construction of simple analytical keys, so that a species may be determined with the minimum of trouble. For example, the key to the families is based on the arrangement and character of the leaves; and in the same way genera and species are reached by the important and easily discovered contrasting characters. Each of the 630 or more species is further made clear by the admirable illustrations of Mr. C. E. FAXON, showing the leaves, flowers, and fruits. There is no reason why this manual should not become at once extensively used by all those interested in trees, a constituency that extends far beyond the boundary of professional botanists.—J. M. C.

Organic evolution

A RECENT BOOK by Professor METCALF² presents in a clear and simple style the fundamental principles of organic evolution in a form very well adapted to the needs of the general reader and to those who wish an outline of the theory of Darwinism. The standpoint is clearly that of the Neo-Darwinist, and the main topics the familiar ones of adherents of this school. Perhaps the most striking feature of the book is the wealth of clear and very well selected illustrations, a large proportion of which are presented for the first time in a general text of this character. These give to the work a character quite its own, and in themselves justify a book which in its general outlines follows very closely the subject-matter and method of presentation in several popular accounts of evolution, including those of WALLACE and ROMANES. The subject-matter is chiefly zoological, and the book would hardly claim an extensive treatment of the principles of plant evolution.—B. M. DAVIS.

MINOR NOTICES.

THE REPORT for 1904 of the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dr. GALLOWAY, is commended to the perusal of all botanists that they keep in touch with the botanical work in progress under this Bureau of the Department of

¹ SARGENT, CHARLES SPRAGUE, Manual of the trees of North America (exclusive of Mexico). Imp. 8vo. pp. xxiii+826. *figs.* 640. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1905. \$6.00.

² METCALF, M. M., An outline of the theory of organic evolution. Imp. 8vo. pp. 204. *pls.* 101. *figs.* 46. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1904.